

THE TIMES.



—For President—
General Zachary Taylor.

"Between my government and a foreign nation,
I never ask a question: MY GOVERNMENT
IS ALWAYS RIGHT."—Gen. Taylor.

FAYETTE:

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1847.

WHIG MEETING.

We are requested to announce, that in pursuance of the recommendation of the Whig Central Committee, the Whigs of Howard county will hold a meeting in this place, on the First Monday in November next, for the purpose of appointing Delegates to the State Convention, to be held in Boonville on the First Monday in April 1848, to nominate candidates for Governor, Lieutenant Governor, and Presidential Electors.

The Convention to nominate a candidate for this Congressional District, will be held at the same time and place with the State Convention, to which Delegates will also be appointed, at the above proposed meeting.

We would suggest to our friends to give the above notice as extensive a circulation as possible, in order that the meeting may be well attended. In addition to the appointment of Delegates to the State and Congressional Conventions, other matters of interest to the whigs of the county may be discussed.

ADVERTISING.—We are believers in advertising. If a man has goods to sell, he ought to advertise; if he has property of any kind to sell, he ought to advertise; if the mechanic wants work to do, or sell work already done, he ought to advertise; if the lawyer wants clients, he ought to advertise; if the doctor wants patients, he ought to advertise—and, of course, if the printer wants to sell his paper, he ought to advertise: Therefore, as we print a Neat, Cheap (not to say a first rate) Paper, we advertise the public, that the "Boon's Lick Times," published at Fayette, is one of the largest class of country newspapers, and its columns are filled with the latest news, War, Political and General, and is issued regularly, every Saturday, at the very low price of Two Dollars per year.—Subscribers in this and the adjoining counties respectfully solicited.

To Advertisers.—The regularity with which our paper is issued, is an important consideration to advertisers—and when inserted in it, we feel assured they will be seen by as many readers, as if inserted in any other paper out of St. Louis.

Job Work.—We are prepared to do all kinds of Job Work, with neatness and dispatch, on terms as low as any establishment this side of St. Louis.

Justices' blanks printed to order, and kept constantly on hand.

BANK ATTORNEY.—The Directors of the Bank of this place have not yet chosen an Attorney, vice Wm. A. Hall, appointed Judge. They have had several meetings and balloted some eighty times, without making a choice. Messrs. Twombly and Brewitt of this place, Robards of Columbia, Henry of Boonville, and Giddings of Jefferson City are candidates. There is to be another meeting of the Board on Monday.

A few of General Sterling Price's political friends tendered him a public dinner during his visit to St. Louis, which he declined, being too busily engaged in making his preparations to cross the plains. A lengthy correspondence passed between them, which has been published.

Grave charges have been made against General Price, relative to his conduct in Santa Fe, which he and his friends speak of in their correspondence, in general terms, but we see no disposition manifested to have them legally investigated, as has been suggested, and even courted—nay, dared—by those who made them. If he is not guilty, why not make it appear, and make his "slandering," as they are termed, suffer the penalty of their rashness?

On the 4th inst., the proposition to abolish the distinction between the colored people and whites, in respect to the right of suffrage, was rejected by the people of Connecticut. As far as heard from, the vote stands: for the proposition, 2,548—against it, 6,884.

The field officers of the third regiment of Tennessee infantry, were elected on the 8th inst. Capt. B. F. Cheatman was elected Colonel; Mr. Whitfield Lieutenant Colonel; and Mr. Solomon, Major.

Our letters and papers, from the west, three times in four, take a trip to St. Louis, before they give us a call. Who is to blame? O, Cavel thou art a sweet nut: but some of thy Deputies are sweeter!

ELECTION RETURNS.

The returns from the recent elections, as far as heard from, will be found below. They are tolerably good, and we presume are received with a better relish by the Whigs than Polkites.

MARYLAND.—The whigs have elected four members of Congress—the locos two—reversing the position of parties as they stood in the last Congress.

The Senate stands 13 whigs to 8 locos. House, whig majority 34, and on joint ballot 39; thus ensuring the election of a Whig United States Senator, to fill Mr. Pearce's place, whose term expires in 1849. The locos elected their candidate for Governor, by some 600 or 700 majority.

OHIO.—The whigs have carried both branches of the Legislature—a most important result, as the apportionment of the State is to be made at the winter session. The majority in the Senate is three—a thing which has not happened for several years; majority in the House eight.

GEORGIA.—The locofoco candidate for Governor is elected, by some 1500 majority.

In the House of Representatives, parties are equally divided, and six counties to be heard from. In the Senate, the whigs have a majority of one, and two districts to hear from. The whigs of the State claim a majority of five in the Legislature, when all the counties are heard from. Two Senators are to be elected by this Legislature, Mr. Berrien's term having already expired, and Mr. Colquitt's closing in March, 1849.

PENNSYLVANIA.—But few returns, and they, as usual, favorable to the locos.

WHIG MEETING.

It is to be hoped the meeting on Monday week will be well attended—not that any business of great importance will probably be transacted, further than appears in the call, but it will be the starting point—the initiatory step in a canvass, the determination of which, is fraught with important considerations to the country at large.

The Presidential canvass—the first in importance—comes off next year. The Whigs of Howard should, and we feel satisfied will, take such steps as to give the candidate that shall be agreed upon, a cordial and united support.

It is now well understood that the Whigs of Missouri design running candidates for Governor and Lieutenant Governor, at the approaching election, and Delegates are to be appointed at the proposed meeting to nominate these candidates—and if the meeting shall think proper, those Delegates will be instructed who to cast their votes for in the nominating convention.

The Whigs also design running a candidate for Congress, in this Congressional District, Delegates to nominate which, are also to be appointed, and perhaps instructed, at the proposed meeting.

A State Senator is also to be chosen next summer, from this Senatorial District.—The District is composed of the counties of Howard and Chariton, and it is not too early to begin to cast about among ourselves, and agree upon the mode, time, &c. of bringing that candidate before the people.

Then, immediately at home, we have a Representative, Sheriff, Assessor, &c., to nominate, and elect!

Now, to make all the arrangements necessary to properly present candidates for these offices before the public, and give them a cordial and united support, will require some time. The meeting proposed for Monday week, may seem early to begin, but when it is considered how much has to be done, to insure success, we think all will agree it is time to set about the work.

We desire to give our opponents a regular Buena Vista defeat—and knowing their industry and perseverance, we know it will take work to do it. The sooner that work is begun the better.

I. O. O. F.—The Grand Lodge of the United States, I. O. O. F. held its annual session in Baltimore recently.—From the report of the Grand Secretary it appears that the number of Lodges in union with the order, on the 30th June last was 1,392, of which 309 were in the State of New York. The number of members was 118,961, of whom 30,296 were in the State of New York. The revenue of the Lodges for the year was \$888,605, and the expenditures for relief purposes \$302,243, of which \$227,850 were for the relief of 16,764 sick and distressed members; \$31,184 for the relief of 1,476 widowed families of deceased members; \$6,822 for the education of orphans of deceased members, and \$36,385 for the burial of 896 deceased members who died during the year.

PLUMP AND PLAIN.—There is no "beating about the bush" in the following which we copy from a late number of the Nashville Whig:

"That the vote of Tennessee will be cast for General Taylor, at the next Presidential election, may be regarded as a 'fixed fact.' He can beat any named man of either party twenty thousand votes in this State. As there can be no mistake, whatever, as to this fact, it may be well that it should be distinctly understood, all over the Union, as well by those who prefer General Taylor, as by those who prefer some other man."

From the National Intelligencer.

GEN. TAYLOR.—We have received from Dr. Bronson, the gentleman to whom it was addressed, a copy of the following letter from Gen. TAYLOR, with a request for its insertion in the Intelligencer—a request which we cheerfully and readily comply with:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF OCCUPATION, }
Camp near Monterey, August 10, 1847. }
SIR: Your letter of the 17th ultimo, requesting of me an exposition of my views on the questions of national policy now at issue between the political parties of the United States, has duly reached me.

I must take occasion to say that many of my letters, addressed to gentlemen in the United States in answer to similar inquiries, have already been made public, and I had greatly hoped that all persons interested had, by this time, obtained from them a sufficiently accurate knowledge of my views and desires in relation to this subject. As it appears, however, that such is not the case, I deem it proper, in reply to your letter, distinctly to repeat that I am not before the People of the United States as a candidate for the next Presidency. It is my great desire to return at the close of this war to the discharge of those professional duties, and to the enjoyment of those domestic pursuits from which I was called at its commencement, and for which my tastes and education best fit me.

I deem it but due to candor to state, at the same time, that, if I were called to the Presidential Chair by the general voice of the people, without regard to their political differences, I should deem it my duty to accept the office. But while I freely avow my attachment to the administrative policy of our early Presidents, I desire it to be understood that I cannot submit, even in thus accepting it, to the exaction of any other pledge as to the course I should pursue than that of discharging its functions to the best of my ability, and strictly in accordance with the requirements of the constitution.

I have thus given you the circumstances under which only can I be induced to accept the high and responsible office of President of the United States. I need hardly add that I cannot in any case, permit myself to be brought before the people exclusively by any of the political parties that now so unfortunately divide our country, as their candidate for this office.

It affords me great pleasure, in conclusion, fully to concur with you in your high and just estimate of the virtues, both of head and heart, of the distinguished citizens [Messrs. CLAY, WEBSTER, ADAMS, McDUFFIE, CALHOUN] mentioned in your letter. I have never yet exercised the privilege of voting; but had I been called upon at the last Presidential election to do so, I should most certainly have cast my vote for Mr. Clay. I am, sir, very respectfully,

Z. TAYLOR,
Major Gen. U. S. Army.
F. S. BRONSON, M. D., Charleston, S. C.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9, 1847.

The rain fell on Thursday night, in this vicinity, not in a shower, but in a flood. The deluge that has been the consequence is extensive. The banks of the canal, the river and the creeks are overflowed, and much damage has been done to property and buildings.

Gen. Matthew Towson, Paymaster General, is, I regret to hear, very ill.

Mr. Trist has been recalled—his mission having terminated in another failure, and the government having determined to withdraw all overtures of peace.

I presume Col. Smyth, the gentleman sent to Mexico, carries to Gen. Scott orders in reference to the future conduct of the war. Mexico must be made to defray the expenses of the war, so far as the means may be found in her possession.

The problem as to the political complexion of the House, in the next Congress, is now solved. The Whigs are to have a small majority. The vote will be 117 Whigs to 111 Democrats, provided that Mr. Levin (Native American) votes with the Whigs and that Louisiana elects one Whig.

Maj. Gilpin and his battalion left Fort Leavenworth for their destination on the 6th inst.

The Baptists have been holding a protracted meeting at the Chariton meeting house, in which their labors have been greatly blessed. We learn that they baptised 12 persons last Sunday in the Missouri river.

FIRE.—About two weeks since, the buildings of "Lebanon Academy," in Saline county, owned by the Rev. Gary Hickman, Principal of the Institution, were entirely consumed by fire.

There was no insurance on the buildings, or furniture, but the generous-hearted citizens of Saline raised by subscription, during the next 24 hours, \$1000 toward repairing the loss, which was, we learn, between \$1500 and \$2000.

One half of the Columbia Globe establishment is offered for sale, to any practical printer who may desire to embark in the business.

The mail is now carried three times a week, in two horse coaches, between St. Louis and Jefferson City, on the south side of the river.

The official majority of Gen. Neil S. Brown, over A. V. Brown, for Governor of Tennessee, is 1,015.

Col. Wm. B. Campbell, who distinguished himself in Mexico, as commander of the first regiment, has been elected by the Tennessee Legislature Judge of the fourth judicial circuit in that State. He was formerly a member of Congress, and is a whig.

BOONVILLE CONVENTION.—The proposed Whig Convention at Boonville, will no doubt be one of the largest nominating conventions ever held in the State. The whigs of the 5th Congressional District will also make a nomination for their District, at the State Convention—as doubtless all the other Districts will.

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP ALABAMA.

Confirmation of Gen. Scott's Entry into the city of Mexico—Circular of the Mexican Minister of War—The advance of the Train under Gen. Lane checked by the Guerrillas at the National Bridge, &c.

From the New Orleans Picayune of the 5th. The steamship Alabama, Capt. Windle, arrived here at an early hour on yesterday morning, from Vera Cruz and Tampico, having left the former place on the 26th and the latter on the 30th ult.

By this arrival we received the first number of the "Genius of Liberty," a new paper published in Vera Cruz, by Messrs. Mathewson & Quinn, from which we gather the following information.

There had been no communication between Vera Cruz and the city of Mexico, since the news brought by the Mary Kingsland, already laid before our readers. The capture of the capital and the flight of the government to Guadalupe, are, however, placed beyond a doubt by letters received at Vera Cruz via Orizaba and Tampico.

The following circular to commanders general of departments, dated at Guadalupe, Sept. 14th, which we copy from the Genius of Liberty, describes the attack of the American forces on the defenses at Chapultepec, and the subsequent entry into the city. Chapultepec was carried at the point of the bayonet, at daybreak of the 13th, after a desperate resistance of six hours. The fortification situated between the centre boxes of Belen and St. Thomas, St. Como and the Citadel, was next attacked by our forces. The resistance of the Mexicans at this place was truly desperate, and the heroism displayed by their worthy of the best days of the republic. Santa Anna led his troops in person. After nine hours hard fighting, according to the Mexican circular now before us, Gen. Scott retired, drawing off his forces.

The Mexicans, it appears, after repulsing the forces under Gen. Scott, dreading the bombardment, and being anxious to avoid the horrors attendant upon assault, concluded to surrender the city; the Government and the forces under Santa Anna retired to Guadalupe. Gen. Scott entered the capital on the 15th ult.

Most Excellent Sir: After the important and great events that have yesterday taken place, there remains no other alternative to the Government of the Union, than that of its abandoning the capital, in order that other means be adopted and pursued for the harassing of the enemy. Accordingly, his Excellency of the integral republic, orders me to inform you, in order that through you, the honorable Congress of the State over which you preside, may know it, that his Excellency is firmly resolved to prosecute military operations against the invaders. And that whatever be the consequences resulting from the war, yet his Excellency is determined to wage it in every possible manner, and by every attainable means.—A heroic resistance was made in the capital, for the space of six days, but at length the enemy established himself in places and positions, from which his missiles and projectiles could reach the peaceful thousands of the city; then the supreme Government, seeing the state of affairs to be such as warranted their departure, changed their abode; and very soon I will have the pleasure of announcing to your Excellency the site upon which it will fix, which at present is impossible for me to do, as it accompanies the army, and as yet is not agreed upon the residence of the Supreme Power of the nation. But as soon as the latter is known, I will give your Excellency a detailed account of everything that has occurred; but now I shall confine myself to the single following statement:

The American army charged yesterday at daybreak, with all its force, upon Chapultepec, which, after a spirited defence of six hours, yielded at last to the attacks of the enemy, who immediately marched to take possession of a fortification situated between the sentry-box of Belen and St. Thomas, St. Como and the Citadel. The first advance was checked by the troops his Excellency the President, led up, disputing the ground inch by inch, till finally the invader was routed from the citadel, after nine hours' hard fighting. The capital being in this situation, his Excellency was anxious to avoid a bombardment; and to spare the tumult and confusion attendant upon an assault, which would have given room for a thousand calamities, and a repetition of those acts in which the army of the foe has manifested so insensitive a spirit of determination.

His Excellency, the President of the Republic, hopes that your Excellency will endeavor to preserve and reanimate the public spirit, in order that the war may be carried on with that vigor and energy which the national honor and the rights of the republic so imperiously demand.

ALCORTA,
Minister of War and Marine.
Guadalupe Hidalgo, Sept. 14, 1847.

We are still left in doubt as to the number of killed and wounded in the battles before the capital, no particulars being given in the letters or papers before us. The rumors by previous advices, of the death of Gens. Smith and Worth, we are inclined to believe, as we trust they are entirely premature.

The large train, which recently left Vera Cruz under Gen. Lane, has taken up a position at the National Bridge, and was there awaiting the return of supplies from Vera Cruz. The guerrillas mustered in large numbers in the vicinity of the Bridge, and were continually harassing Gen. Lane's command.

The Genius of Liberty, of the 25th, says: "Intelligence has been received by us, brought in by a train which has just arrived from the National Bridge, under the superintendence of Lieut. Bedney F. McDonald, Acting Brig. G. M., that Gen. Lane, with his force, had taken up a position for the present at that post, and there was awaiting the return of supplies, which is the express object of this train to carry out.—The gallant General and his brave band, were somewhat harassed by the enemy, who kept continually hovering on his flanks, firing on them occasionally, but the vigilance and circumspection which he unceasingly manifested deterred the enemy from an approach within any reasonable proximity.

"We are extremely sorry to add that Lieut. Kline, of Captain Lewis's company of Louisiana volunteers, was slain whilst employed in the rear in the performance of duties incidental to the time.

The steadiness, with which the General advanced, and marshalled his force for the full and complete protection of the train, is worthy, by all accounts, of every praise and commendation, and is in perfect keeping with his character, which is that of coolness, determined bravery, and calculating prudence. Such are the men qualified to take charge of reinforcements passing through the enemy's country, in which every moment surprises and attacks are things to be expected, and should consequently, be foreseen and provided for."

The guerrillas, it is said, have fortified the heights of Cerro Gordo. They are posted there in large numbers, with several pieces of artillery, and are said to be commanded by Gen. Paredes.

Capt. White's company of Louisiana volunteers, and two companies of the 11th regiment, left Tampico for Vera Cruz on the 28th ult.

A letter from Tampico, of the date of the 26th, gives information very unfavorable to the safety of Gen. Scott, if it be true. It is published in La Patria, and is, therefore, wholly Mexican in its character. The letter, or an extract from it, says:

Gen. Scott has, in fact, attacked the city of Mexico, and has even succeeded in occupying the citadel; but on the same day that the glorious event was achieved, he sustained a sad, if not a very serious disaster, for of fifteen hundred troops despatched to plant the stripes and stars on the palace of the Montezumas, not one escaped—all were massacred by the blood thirsty mob.

Santa Anna, on being apprised of the above occurrence, rapidly advanced at the head of ten thousand men and 25 pieces of artillery, when a desperate encounter took place. When the last accounts left Mexico, the soldiers of both armies were hotly engaged in fighting.

Gen. Scott, the letter goes on to state, is totally lost, according to all accounts, and the prevalent opinion is, unless he succeeds in repelling the present attack, the slightest reverse will be most destructive to our army; and, unless prompt aid and large reinforcements are despatched at once, I apprehend his small force will be at once annihilated.

By a letter dated at Pachuca on the 16th, the particulars of the attack upon Chapultepec, of the wound of Santa Anna, and the loss of his horse, are confirmed; it is also stated that after carrying the out-works, a column of 1,500 men, with 4 pieces of artillery entered the city as far as the palace, and blew open the doors with their cannon, that the leader of this force was killed by a person in the crowd, and that the rabble immediately fell upon and slaughtered the entire number. We doubt the truth of this story, observes La Patria, but give it for what it is worth. It is probable an exaggeration of the account given by our correspondent elsewhere.

SACK OF MEXICO.

Bombardment of Puebla—Renunciation of the Presidency by Gen. Santa Anna—Revolt in Papantla.

The following intelligence, which if correct, is very important, we extract from El Arco Iris, of the 26th ult., published at Vera Cruz. It will be seen that the "Napoleon of the South" has again renounced the Presidency. Whether the second abdication is like the previous one, a mere pretence, yet remains to be seen; at present every thing is obscure.

Letters from Jalapa and Orizaba, received yesterday in this city, (says El Arco Iris,) give the most positive information that the city of Mexico has been the theatre of the most horrible and lamentable scenes.

The moment that Santa Anna abandoned the capital, the disorder commenced, as soon as the populace considered themselves free from the bayonets which might have controlled them, the Lepros commenced to sack the city, and committed every manner of excess, pillaging and robbing the houses, without making any distinction between natives and foreigners.

It is said that during the pillage, an American division attempted to penetrate into the city, but became involved in a dreadful conflict with the people, and was repulsed, one part to the sentry stations and citadel, while another succeeded in getting possession of the convent of San Francisco, where it made itself secure against the multitude, having abandoned two pieces of artillery.

To these horrors, in order that nothing might be wanting to complete the picture of death and destruction, prepared for the capital by the shadow of resistance of the army of the republic, succeeded the bombardment of the city by the American army, which was in possession of the citadel and other fortified points in the suburbs. We regret that we are unable to give to our readers more detailed information as every thing tends us to believe that the losses and misfortunes of the unhappy inhabitants of the city of Mexico have suffered have been immense, induced as well by a soulless mob, as by the bombs of the enemy.

Letters from Puebla, also inform us that Gen. Rea entered Puebla, and that the city suffered a horrible bombardment by the Americans from the fortified heights; that Gen. Herrera marched towards Queretaro with the remainder of the army which left Mexico, and that Santa Anna, with 2000 cavalry, was in Tlaxcala, with the intention of proceeding to Puebla, to unite his forces with those of Gen. Rea, and cut off the communication of the American army with the sea coast.

While writing these lines, we have received a manifesto issued by Gen. Santa Anna, on the 16th, city of Guadalupe de Hidalgo. In it he renounces the Presidency of the Republic, and appoints in his place the President of the Supreme Court of Justice, Senor Pena y Pena, who, with two colleagues, shall be the depositary of the Supreme Power until Congress shall meet and make an election. He also promises anew to combat, even to the last drop of blood, for the liberty of the nation. Tomorrow we will publish this new and important burst of patriotism and decision.

In Papantla, there occurred a popular commotion, in which the citizens Meza, Nunez, and others, were killed.

Captain Besanson's Company.

If there be any so credulous as to still entertain apprehensions for the safety of Captain Besanson's company, the following extract of a letter from Lieut. Stanford W. Waters, of that company, will dispel their fears.

JALAPA, Sept. 15, 1847.

You will, no doubt, have felt a great deal of solicitude at my silence, but the simple truth is, I have had no opportunity to forward letters since I left home. Two occasions presented themselves while at Vera Cruz, and each time I was out on scouting service; and since we reached this city all communication has been cut off. A few moments since I heard of this opportunity, and embrace it to let you know I am yet in the land of the living. The express goes at 8 o'clock, and it is now some time after 7. I write to you on my knee, surrounded by brother officers—all chatting. We were about 700 men in the train to this place, but never more than 350 or 400 in action; fourteen days en route, continually harassed by an unseen foe, covered by impregnable chaparral; four distinct engagements, one of which kept us under arms eight and a half hours of which five were hot fighting.

At a recent meeting in Cork, Father Mathew declared that "no one single individual testator had become a victim to either famine or pestilence." A text that requires no sermon.

TO THE PEOPLE OF MISSOURI.

(No. 10.)
In my 8th number, I proposed to give these private companies liberal and long charters, but objected to giving them entirely exclusive privileges, and promised to say more on this subject. I may as well say now what has occurred to me to be proper on that matter. What I then meant by not granting them exclusive privileges, was especially to retain in the hands of the State, in some shape or other, a power of revision over these companies, and especially the prices they are to charge for freight and passage. While I may recommend this, I by no means intend to propose that these matters are constantly to be within the power of every legislature, to fix and unfix these prices; because this would deter all sensible men from advancing the money, unless indeed the State made the works themselves. Yet I do propose that in the charters granted, some conservative and satisfactory body of men should have the power, at stated times, to regulate these matters by some fixed principles, and by that means protect the travelling public from that imposition which exclusive privileges are sure to engender.

It will easily be seen that if the lines proposed were made, the monopoly would more properly belong to the nature of the country through which they pass; for monopolies grow more out of the improbability, not to say impossibility of any completion, than out of the provision of charters. These lines would, for more than half a century at least, exclude all idea of parallel and competing lines; and while they would be amply sufficient for the accommodation of the public, if left to manage their concerns as best they like for their own interests, may easily prove intolerable oppressions. This has been a fatal mistake, made by the English Parliament, in granting railroad charters; and consequently, their people are charged higher for travelling, than any people in Europe; and to get rid of this intolerable imposition, many hundreds of millions of dollars has and will be uselessly spent in constructing rival roads, to force the elder ones to lower their prices. The writer could give several examples and name roads in the U. S., where very great imposition has and still continues to be practised; and, therefore, he warns his fellow citizens to beware of like mistakes. While at the same time he desires both sides to be impartially considered, he does not desire to be considered as adopting that foolish clamor against monopolies which is so often heard from the hustings and other places—the reports of demagogues; for, in fact, all private rights are to a great extent monopolies, and even these often prove great annoyances to others, as the writer has often found them to be, by what in effect is a monopoly, the right for all to smoke a cigar when they please, because many unmanly and impudent people thus take advantage of this custom, to smoke and puff in the faces of others; in places too, where people were necessarily compelled to remain in close contact with them; and yet, I should not propose by legislative enactment to prohibit smoking altogether, but leave it rather to the good sense of the community to "expunge" entirely from good society a custom not only entirely useless, but absolutely pernicious to the health and happiness of the people.

Supposing these roads to be made, it may be expected of me to show at least some of the advantages which they are likely to bring to the public, in the reduction of freight. Already I have shewn, I think, that in "certainty, speed and safety," they will greatly facilitate the transportation of the surplus produce of the people and rapidly increase their wealth; and although it may be very difficult before they are made, to show how much they will be cheaper than our present modes of transportation, yet if there is any thing to be drawn from the experience of other parts of the Union, where they have already been constructed, there can be no doubt but the people will reap large advantages in the reduction of the prices they pay on their freight. It is estimated by very intelligent gentlemen engaged in shipping freight up and down the Missouri, that the average prices, paid the year round, is over 60 cents per hundred pounds, being \$10 per ton; that when the river is in a fair stage for navigation, the price is twenty-five cents per hundred or \$5 per ton. One thing may be put down as certain, that were these roads made, the competition itself, would keep the freight at the lowest of the above rates. I have not the means at hand, to show to what extent this would be a saving to the people, for this must depend upon the exports and imports; and there is no statistical information within my reach to even make an approximate calculation of the number of tons of these imports and exports; but as there are, say at least five boats, that make a trip each week, it perhaps will be less than the true amount to say, that up and down, they carry 250 tons; then if these roads as I have supposed, save \$5 on each ton, this alone, counting the season of navigation to continue eight months, it would save to the people, on the Missouri river alone, \$120,000 a year, a sum more than sufficient to pay the whole ordinary taxes to the State. But this must be largely under the amount of imports and exports, and as the writer is fully satisfied these roads would open new sources of exports and greatly increase the activity and energy of business, so that the amount of saving to the people cannot by any possibility be now ascertained, but the writer feels perfect assurance, that it will so far exceed all estimates, that even the most sceptical would be astonished at the result.

MISSOURI.
TERRIBLE EXPLOSION.—A powder magazine in Nashville, Tennessee, exploded on the 13th ult. Many lives were lost, and some fifty houses utterly ruined. A large portion of the buildings in the city were injured.